

## THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

TORIES STILL HOPE TO  
SIDETRACK HOME RULE

But Liberals and Nationalists, as Well as Orangemen, Are Confident of Success.

## BALFOUR'S CUE AWAITED

Ex-Premier to Analyze Bill Tomorrow—Experts on Irish Government Will Follow on Tuesday.

London, April 13.—The sole topic of moment is, of course, Home Rule, and the resumption of the debate in the House of Commons on Monday is awaited with the keenest interest in all political circles. Liberals, Unionists, Nationalists and Orangemen are all enthusiastic in their professions of delight at the prospect of the situation and are eager to hear what Mr. Balfour will have to say. The former Unionist Prime Minister made his first political reputation as Chief Secretary for Ireland, and with the possible exception of Lord Morley, has a sounder knowledge of the Irish question than any other politician on this side of St. George's Channel. His speech on Monday, when he takes up the threads of the debate, will undoubtedly attract a crowded house, and it is generally believed that he will lead off with an elaborate analysis of the bill, so far as this can be done in the absence of the text, which will not be available till after leave is given to introduce the measure late on Tuesday night.

Mr. Balfour will be followed by Herbert Louis Samuel, who will devote himself especially to the complicated financial proposals, finance being the Postmaster General's special study in anticipation of the day when he realizes his dearest political ambition, that of becoming Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The course of the debate, it is not improbable that the adjournment on Monday will be moved by Walter Hume Long, Chief Secretary for Ireland in Mr. Balfour's administration, who would thus open on Tuesday on the resumed debate, which in any case will be closed by Mr. Bonar Law and Augustine Birrell, the present Chief Secretary.

The cabinet's present intention is that Mr. Samuel and Mr. Birrell shall be the only two ministers to speak besides Mr. Asquith, leaving plenty of scope for private members, and keeping Winston Churchill and Lloyd George as big guns in reserve for the later stages. About three weeks will elapse between the first and second readings, though the Opposition would prefer four, in order that the country might have more time to consider the details of the bill, which is said to contain some forty-five clauses, as against forty in the bill of 1893, with the necessary schedules.

It is becoming clearer every day that the Opposition will concentrate its attack on the financial proposals of the bill and the clause dealing with the nomination of the Senate. Already the phrase "Frenzied Finance" is appearing in the Unionist journals, while the ministerial organs are continuing to vie with each other in their endeavors to show that the British taxpayer will not have to pay excessively for the privilege of granting autonomy to Ireland.

Lone Liberal Bolter.

Only one Liberal, Sir Clifford Cory, Bart., Member of Parliament for the St. Ives division of Cornwall and a prominent colliery owner, has definitely announced his intention to vote against the bill, while two or three others may abstain, and it is probable that the first reading will be carried by a majority of 100. Nevertheless, there is on the Liberal side considerable sympathy with the Unionist combination of the proposal to nominate the Senate.

John Cathcart Watson, the gigantic farmer representative of the Liberal Orkney and Shetlands, in a letter to "The Times" says the proposal will not stand the criticism of the Unionists. He argues that the Irish Unionists know perfectly well that any protection it offers them will be worse than useless, while no matter what persons Mr. Asquith nominates as Senators, he will be accused of favoritism and of selling places at the bidding of Mr. Redmond. Afterward, no matter whom the next executive nominates, the result will be the same.

So far as the debate goes the honors lie easily with John Redmond, whose beautiful peroration on Thursday night is by common consent regarded as one of the highest flights of oratory the House has listened to in recent years.

Sir Edward Carson is tremendously popular with his party, and Unionists rely on him as the man to smash Home Rule. Mr. Bonar Law is for the moment under a cloud, but he will have a chance of redeeming his Parliamentary reputation on Tuesday next.

Naturally, the King is deeply interested in the progress of the debate, and royal messengers have been appointed to convey to him at York Cottage verbatim reports of all the leading speeches. In ordinary circumstances royal messengers travel from London only once a day when his majesty is out of town. All the time he remains in Norfolk, however, messengers will leave London every morning and evening, since the King desires to keep in the closest touch with all that is happening at Westminster. The private telephone between Buckingham Palace and Sandringham, too, is very busy.

Though the Liberals do not seem to have much chance of capturing East Nottingham at the election occasioned by the retirement of Captain J. A. Morrison, the contest promises to be very exciting. The polling has been fixed for next Friday, and as the result will be the first expression of the country's opinion of the Home Rule bill both sides are throwing all their available forces into the contest. Captain Morrison's majority was 1,470, so that the Unionists may be expected to retain the seat with ease, but the Liberals will be satisfied if they can reduce the adverse balance or even prevent it from growing bigger.

O'CONNOR PRAISES BILL

Thinks Asquith's Measure Better than Either of Gladstone's.

London, April 13.—John O'Callaghan, national secretary of the United Irish League of America, was the guest of honor at a dinner given to-night by the Nationalist members of the House of Commons. T. P. O'Connor, during the course of his speech, said that Premier Asquith's bill was the best measure for Home Rule which had ever been introduced in Parliament. He believed that Ireland would welcome the measure as generous and practical, and that it would end the misunderstandings and enmity between the two races and start Ireland on a new career of national development and prosperity.

ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE  
CORDIALE SEEMS SECURE

Dedication of Memorials of Queen Victoria and King Edward Emphatic Ratification.

## PREMIER SPEAKS AT CANNES

Says France Must Have Land and Sea Forces Capable of Commanding Respect and Insuring Defence of Interests.

Paris, April 13.—The national French fêtes on the occasion of the dedication of memorials to Queen Victoria at Nice yesterday and King Edward at Cannes to-day, the grand reviews in which French troops and bluejackets and British tars marched side by side, and the presence of Prime Minister Poincaré, accompanied by the Ministers of War and Marine, have aroused a tremendous patriotic enthusiasm throughout France, and are regarded as an overwhelming contradiction to the reports, mostly emanating from the German press, that since Lord Haldane's visit to Berlin the British foreign policy has undergone a great transformation in regard to the entente cordiale with France.

In the French popular mind the imposing festivities and ceremonies now going on in the Riviera are a solemn affirmation and most emphatic ratification of a continuance of the Anglo-French entente cordiale.

The Festivities at Cannes.

France's attitude in regard to future world politics was outlined to-day by Premier Poincaré in the course of an eloquent tribute which he paid at the dedication of the statue of King Edward unveiled at Cannes to-day. The French Premier lauded King Edward as the artisan of the triple understanding between Great Britain, France and Russia, saying that he was a laborer for the world's peace and civilization and for the progress of humanity. Speaking as to the future M. Poincaré declared that France would steadfastly adhere to the policy of peace which King Edward had laid down in the understanding between the three countries. He continued:

"France will neither attack nor provoke, but in order to be convinced that she herself will be neither attacked nor provoked she must have land and sea forces capable of commanding respect for her honor and insuring the defence of her interests. It is by our own resources of men and money and by our naval and military power that we will primarily safeguard our rights and dignity."

This sense of security, he said in closing, would be fortified by the sympathy and support of France's friends and allies.

There was no naval review at Cannes to-day, but the warships of the two nations were drawn up in parallel lines at the entrance of the bay. Before them were steam yachts, which happened to be in the harbor, and the small boats. From the foreshore nothing was seen but a mass of vessels with flying bunting.

The ministers and British Ambassador arrived at 11 o'clock. Luncheon followed, and the ceremony of inauguration took place at 2:30 o'clock. Besides the Premier, Sir Francis Bertie and M. Gazagnaire, Mayor of Cannes, spoke. In the evening, when the official personages had departed, there was a display of fireworks, in which a picture of the King's statue appeared as the final piece.

Ball for Naval Officers.

At the Casino a ball for officers of the squadrons and the members of the foreign colonies was held. Out in the streets and alleys the populace danced. Meanwhile the bay danced with lights. From every masthead were suspended lines of Chinese lanterns, casting a soft effulgence over the water.

There will be a continuation of the fêtes to-morrow. A battle of flowers will be fought, with elegant earnestness, on the Boulevard de la Croixette, and in the midst of the flying petals will appear the three English queens of beauty, who have been invited by the municipality. The Mayor declared, with French gallantry, that they quite overshadowed the Cannes girls, who have been selected for their physical attractions.

In order not to seem to make a political demonstration on the eve of the municipal elections, the authorities wish it to be understood that M. Poincaré is attending the ceremony of the unveiling as Minister of Foreign Affairs and not as Prime Minister.

Cannes was anxious for the presence of a member of the royal family, and an effort was made to secure the attendance of the Prince of Wales from Paris, but it was pointed out that his royal highness was not of sufficient age officially to represent his country.

FRANCO-SPANISH TENSION

Rupture of Negotiations Concerning Morocco Probable.

Paris, April 13.—The Franco-Spanish negotiations concerning Morocco remain at a complete deadlock. France, by abandoning her claims to Cape d'Au, to the left bank of the Lougouas and to the belt of territory north of Taza, has reached the extreme limits of conciliation and will not for a moment listen to the slightest modification in her demands for the valley of the Ouerza and the Ifni region, which the Poincaré Cabinet deems of vital interest for the security of the French protectorate and for the prestige of Morocco's suzerain.

A rupture of negotiations is, according to the highest source of information, certain unless Spain consents to yield on these two points. If Spain proves obdurate the French government will not hesitate to break off negotiations and push on the military and civil organization and administration of the French protectorate without further regard to or consultation with Spain.

ARGENTINE POET HONORED.

San Salvador, Republic of Salvador, April 13.—Manuel Ugarte, the Argentine poet and lecturer, who is now here, is having an enthusiastic reception. He has delivered a number of lectures in favor of the establishment of protective leagues throughout Latin America.

Kurdish Priests Object to Ringing of Bell in Persia.

St. Petersburg, April 13.—A party of Kurdish priests attacked the American mission station at Soj Bulak, in the Province of Azerbaidjan, Persia, to-day, according to a dispatch received here.

The Kurds objected to the ringing of the mission bell and to the waving of the American flag, which they demanded should be lowered. The Turkish Consul hastened to the scene and restored peace.

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KNOX SAILS FOR HOME;  
MISSION SUCCESSFUL

Secretary of State's Experiences Said to Have Fortified Him in His Policies.

## WILL MAKE TRIP TO WEST

Some Weeks Will Elapse Before He Publishes the Conclusions Reached During His Voyage.

Havana, April 13.—The American Secretary of State sailed for home this evening well satisfied, he says, with his diplomatic mission to the Central American republics. Mr. Knox remarked before sailing:

"It was hardly to be expected that we could visit so many countries where there are so many different political systems and so many different social conditions. But with the exception of a few newspaper expressions, to which I attach no great significance, we were honored with only the most cordial receptions."

The cruiser Washington, with Mr. and Mrs. Knox aboard, steamed out of Havana harbor at 7 o'clock, bound for Norfolk. Representative Martin W. Littleton and Judge Morgan J. O'Brien were of the party. The Washington will arrive in port on Tuesday night, and the following morning the party will transship to the government yacht Sylph, which will at once proceed for Washington, arriving at the capital on Wednesday evening.

After spending a brief period at his office Secretary Knox will begin another trip—this time by land. He will leave Washington on April 28, and two days later will deliver an address at New Orleans, on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the admission of Louisiana to statehood. He will then go to San Francisco, where on May 7 he will speak on the subject of the Panama Canal. On May 8 he will deliver a political address in the same city. He will also address the newly organized Pan-American Society at New York on some date after the middle of May. On that occasion he will make public the conclusions reached as a result of his two months' trip among the neighboring republics. Meanwhile the Secretary will have little to say concerning the mission just ended.

Implications of Monroe Doctrine.

It can be said with assurance, however, that Mr. Knox returns more determined than ever in the policy with which his name has been linked. Those who traveled with him have received the impression that he believes that the United States in maintaining the Monroe Doctrine has assumed an obligation which it cannot dodge. Having built a wall around these countries, making it impossible for European or other powers to step in for the purpose of restoring order or compelling these governments to fulfill their financial obligations, Mr. Knox believes that it is incumbent upon the United States to see that stable governments are maintained and that the governments live up to their international obligations.

A feature of the matter upon which the Secretary has touched only guardedly is the possibility that unless the United States can bring about the desired condition of affairs some other country having interests at stake will make an issue of whether the United States has the right to defend these governments unless she is able to guarantee their good behavior.

There is no doubt that one of the chief benefits of the trip will be derived from the personal contact which the Secretary has had with the heads of these states and the knowledge which he has thus acquired at first hand. In each republic visited Mr. Knox had a private talk with the President. While these conversations may never become public—perhaps may not even be reduced to writing—their character was such that they are not likely easily to be forgotten. For instance, it is believed that in Guatemala City Secretary Knox said to President Cabrera, in effect, that in future Guatemala, which had not been overscrupulous in adhering to the Central American peace pact, would be judged by acts and not words. There is also reason to believe that Cabrera replied that Guatemala was willing to be so judged.

As to Politics in Panama.

In Panama, President Arosemena, who was then on a leave of absence from his official post, took occasion to visit the American Secretary. It was generally considered for the purpose of making political capital. His re-election to the Presidency, as Panamanians viewed it, would have been a violation of at least the spirit of the constitution. A few days after Secretary Knox left Panama Arosemena eliminated himself as a candidate. Mr. Knox takes no credit for this development, but the coincidence was noticeable, and the Secretary in all his speeches emphasized the necessity of adherence to the spirit as well as the letter of the constitution.

In Costa Rica the American Secretary of State made a splendid impression. He believes that his visit to that republic went far to remove the suspicion that the United States wished to force Costa Rica into the Central American union.

In Nicaragua the Secretary gave no comfort to General Mens, whose election by Congress to the Presidency is considered by other factions to be a violation of the Dawson convention, nor did he take sides with Diaz or Chamorro, who would be glad of American support in their candidacy. Here, as elsewhere, he urged that the will of the people be respected, and gave those in authority to understand that the United States expected such to be the case.

To Acquire Cuban Land.

In Havana the Secretary had a long talk with Señor Sangulley, the Cuban Secretary of State, concerning the acquisition of additional land by the United States at Guantanamo, the matter of free sugar legislation affecting Cuba and the subject of the port concession held by the Compania de los Puertos de Cuba, which has been made a point of attack by the Opposition to the government. It is understood that Señor Sangulley requested Mr. Knox's good offices for a reduction of the British, German and French claims growing out of the war of independence.

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

Mailed anywhere in the United States for \$2.50 a year.

MESSAGE FROM CONGRESS  
TO PEOPLE OF CHINA

Senate Adopts House Resolution Congratulating Citizens of World's Newest Republic.

## RECOGNITION IS IMMINENT

Powers in This Respect Will Act Collectively When They Are Assured of New Regime's Authority.

Washington, April 13.—Acting upon the recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Relations the Senate adopted the House resolution congratulating the people of China upon their assumption of power.

The resolution, which was presented by Senator Lodge, was adopted without division. It expresses confidence that in the adoption of a republican form of government the Chinese people will insure the maintenance of their rights, liberties and happiness. The measure was changed in form from a joint resolution to a concurrent resolution, so as to obviate the necessity of the President's signature, the idea being only to express the views of Congress.

The following is the main paragraph of the resolution:

Resolved, That the United States of America congratulate the people of China on their assumption of the powers, duties and responsibilities of self-government and express the confident hope that in the adoption and maintenance of a republican form of government the life, liberty and happiness of the Chinese people will be secure and the progress of the country insured.

Paris, April 13.—It is at France's request that Russia and Japan are to join the group of powers which are to finance the Chinese government, according to the "Temps." The six power arrangement, which includes the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia and Japan, will take into account Russia's special interests in Northern China.

The recognition of the Chinese Republic by the powers will take place collectively when the powers are convinced that the republic is capable of safeguarding the lives and property of Europeans in China as well as of maintaining order. At the same time the main loan to the Chinese government will be negotiated.

Rossmore, Va., April 13.—L. E. McLoughlin, of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, announced here to-day that he had received advice from China that C. T. Wong, who was graduated from Yale in 1909 and is an earnest supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association, would be selected as Minister to the United States.

FRENCH AVIATOR KILLED

Frost Obscures Glasses of Lieut. Boncour While Landing.

Paris, April 13.—Lieutenant M. H. A. Boncour, of the 25th Infantry Regiment, was killed this morning in an aerodrome accident. He was making a flight in the vicinity of Bar-le-Duc, in the Department of the Meuse, about 125 miles to the east of Paris.

An examination of the body showed that Lieutenant Boncour's eyeglasses were covered with frost, and it is supposed that this prevented him, while attempting a landing, from seeing that he was flying directly into a thick forest until too late. In trying to avoid crashing into the trees he probably made a sudden turn movement, which caused the aeroplane to turn over. The motor was not responsible for the accident.

The death of Lieutenant Boncour constitutes the twenty-seventh aviation fatality since January 1 last and the 125th since the death of Lieutenant Seifried, in 1907. The last previous victim was Calbraith P. Rodgers, who was killed on April 3 at Long Beach, Cal.

AVIATOR CROSSES CHANNEL

Aerial Route from France to England for Marcel Prevost.

Calais, France, April 13.—Maurice Prevost, the French aviator, landed near this city at 11 o'clock this morning, after a flight with a passenger in his monoplane from Issy-les-Moulineaux, a suburb of Paris, whence he had started at 6 o'clock.

After a short stop he rose again into the air and started to cross the Channel for England, where he is to deliver the machine to the British Admiralty.

London, April 13.—Maurice Prevost, the French aviator, who left Paris at 6:45 o'clock this morning in his monoplane, carrying a passenger, landed at 1:30 o'clock at Eastchurch, in the County of Kent, having crossed the Channel from a point near Calais, France.

DIRIGIBLE FALLS TO EARTH

Fourteen Passengers Have Narrow Escape in Germany.

Schwetzingen, Germany, April 13.—The fourteen passengers carried by the Schütte-Lanz dirigible balloon on its first flight this morning were saved from death by the accident with the inventor, Professor Schütte, acting as pilot, who reached an altitude of a few hundred feet, when the vertical steering gear jammed and the airship plunged at full speed to the earth, where it burst its bows and the forward gondola in the ground.

The six inmates of this gondola, together with Professor Schütte and a mechanic, were thrown out with great violence, but nobody except the mechanic, who had his head crushed in, suffered any serious injury.

The dirigible with the remaining passengers then rose again rapidly into the air, but the water ballast containers had been smashed and the airship was blown helplessly to the other side of the Rhine, where a descent was eventually effected without further mishap.

The dirigible is of unique construction, its frame being a rigid one of wood, while the envelopes are about the same as those of the Zeppelin airships.

AMERICANS IN CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, April 13.—A special garden party was arranged by the Maharajah to-day for the 545 Americans making the world cruise on the steamship Cleveland, of the Hamburg-American Line. The royal elephants, decorated as if for a durbar, were placed at the disposal of the visitors and were ridden continuously throughout the afternoon. A special trip by boat up the Ganges has been made by the entire party.

HENRI BRISSON CRITICALLY ILL.

Paris, April 13.—Henri Brisson, President of the Chamber of Deputies, is critically ill. A bulletin issued with reference to his condition says that grave symptoms of intestinal obstruction have set in.

## OROZCO AGENT ARRESTED

Mexican in Piedras Negras Had Documents Seized in His Clothes.

## TWO SMUGGLERS SENTENCED

Confession of One of the Men Implicated Said to Be Basis for Further Action.

El Paso, Tex., April 13.—It is stated on excellent authority that an indictment of one of the foremost leaders of the Mexican revolution, now resident at San Antonio, Tex., is under consideration by the federal authorities in that city.

This indictment, if voted, it is said, will be based upon an alleged confession by E. H. Dean, a federal grand juror in this city last week, and will charge conspiracy to smuggle arms and ammunition across the Mexican border in violation of the neutrality laws. Two indictments against prominent Mexicans are said to have been voted in this city several days ago and suppressed for service.

One of the men said to have been named is a rebel customs official at Juarez. The arrest of the more prominent of the two men was expected to take place upon his arrival in Washington on a semi-official mission for the Liberal party. It is now feared that a hint of the fate in store for him reached his ears prematurely and that he has escaped, temporarily, at least.

In the United States District Court here to-day Wiley Phillips, a member of the Texas National Guard, and J. H. Talbot, both charged with smuggling ammunition into Juarez, were sentenced to a year and a day in the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth. Dean, said to be a witness against the Mexicans implicated, escaped with a sentence of six months.

Dr. Rafael Mallina, and eight other Mexicans implicated in the ill-starred Reyes revolt were sentenced to a year and a day at Fort Leavenworth.

The most prominent Mexican resident of San Antonio, Tex., Dr. Emilio Vasquez Gomez, who resigned the Secretaryship of the Interior in August last at the request of President de la Barra. At the end of September he left Mexico and shortly afterward settled in San Antonio, where he called himself a refugee. In December last it was reported that the Mexican government was about to ask for the extradition of Dr. Vasquez Gomez for the alleged offense of heading a revolutionary party, but no action of the kind was taken. On February 13 he issued from his headquarters in San Antonio a manifesto accepting the Provisional Presidency of Mexico. A passage in the manifesto was as follows:

"I am reading now and shall continue to reside in this city without taking, as I have never taken part at all, in the armed movement going on in my country."

U. S. ANGRY AT REBELS

Execution of Fountain and Rifling Consuls' Mail Causes.

Washington, April 13.—Mexican rebels are rapidly raising the ire of the United States government, and no steps of retaliation have been discussed as yet, it is almost certain that the revolutionists will never obtain sympathy or recognition here.

Interference of the rebels with official mail of American consuls and the summary execution of Thomas Fountain, an American gunner, in defiance of protest from this country, have caused a feeling of agratation at the State Department.

Though the United States is practically powerless at present to compel more courtesy from the rebels, it is felt that a heavy reckoning is awaiting some of the insurrection leaders.

It is the official view in Washington that if the rebels, made desperate by their failure to secure supplies necessary to a successful campaign, are trying to force intervention in Mexico their deliberate intentions are doomed to failure. As notice has been served on Americans to keep out of harm's way in Mexico, it is argued that the administration cannot be held accountable for evil results following a disregard of President Taft's warning.

Military leaders in Mexico, federal or rebel, who in violation of international rules of war deliberately bring about the execution of a prisoner of war are considered guilty of murder under international law. If a rebel leader, having caused the death of an American, comes within the jurisdiction of the United States he is liable to be arrested and turned over to the Mexican government, with the expectation that he would be tried on the charge of murder.

Mexican rebels seem to be confining their efforts during the last few days to harassing railroad trains, killing officials in some instances and delaying traffic generally. They held up a train on the Tehuantepec Railroad near Santa Lucrécia yesterday and demanded arms, and a broken rail caused the wreck, but the responsibility has not been fixed on rebels.

The action of Yaqui Indians in firing on trains and the burning of a bridge on the line running southward out of Guaymas, Sonora, has caused the complete abandonment of service on that road.

Zachariah Farmer, the American railroad engineer who was reported killed by rebels, met death in a train wreck at Iratapu, Guaymas, according to a special report. A broken rail caused the wreck, but the responsibility has not been fixed on rebels.

Federal troops who have been pursuing the rebels who wrecked the train running between Marfil and Silao, also in Guaymas, which resulted in the death of the engineer, have been ordered to return to their posts and to refrain from further attacks.

Mexico City, April 13.—Thomas Fountain, of Las Cruces, N. M., the captain of a federal gun under General Villa, who was captured and shot by rebels of General Salazar's command at Parral, was not a citizen of the United States, according to "El Imperial." Fountain, the newspaper says, was born in Texas, but some years ago he became a naturalized Mexican.

Some of the passengers who were on the train between Silao and Marfil, which was attacked by bands on Thursday, when the conductor, T. G. Kane, an American, was killed, report that a Canadian and his wife were robbed of 400 pesos. The woman was beaten on the soles of the feet in order to force her to disclose some jewels that were hidden in her clothing and jewelry to others, who were badly injured and is unable to walk. Kane was shot through the head because he declined to produce the cash.

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